THE SEARCH FOR FRAUDS. MR. BUTLER TAKES CHARGE OF IT. AN OLD STORY, INTERESTING, BUT APROPOS NOTHING IN PARTICULAR, BROUGHT UP FOR AN

UNENOWN PURPOSE-INVESTIGATION ITEMS. The political investigation in Washington made no progress yesterday in reference to any subject covered by the Potter resolution. The witnesses examined were called by General Butler to tesabout a telegram sent to Ohio after election by Boulds Baker suggest-Mr. Key and others for the Cabi-Baker being subsequently appointed to office by Mr. Key. Mr. Matthews has not replied to the Committee's subpæna. Mr. Davis and the Democrats of the Matthews Investigating Committee asked to be excused yesterday, but afterward decided to serve. Senator Hill has made statements about an ex-Confederate pledge to resist disturbance at the time of the electoral count.

THE BOULDS BAKER STORY. GENERAL BUTLER'S PURPOSE IN REVIVING IT CON-SIDERED HOSTILE TO THE ADMINISTRATION-WHO BAKER IS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The Potter Investigating Commuttee made very little satisfactory progress to-day. Several witnesses were present, but no testimony of much importance was taken. The most interesting feature of the day's pro-

ceedings was the development of what many of the Republicans believe to be General Butler's hostility to the Administration. He conducted a portion of the inquiry to-day. The evidence which he sought to produce was of no sort of importance in itself, but it did serve to illustrate his peculiar methods of procedure; and it is believed by the Republicans to-night to disclose his purpose in regard to this in-

One of General Butler's witnesses was the manager of one of the telegraph offices in this city, who brought with him a 500 word dispatch from one Boulds Baker, addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Young, of Ohio, and Alfred Lee, who was at that time Governor Hayes's private secretary at Columbus, giving suggestions in regard to Southern men suitable to be placed in the Cabinet. Among the names was that of Judge D. M. Key. General Butler's apparent purpose was to make out that Judge Key was appointed to the office of Postmaster General at the suggestion of this man Baker, and that Baker was subsequently rewarded for his zeal by being appointed a special agent in the Post Office Department. This whole subject was apparently introduced as a means of leading up to the Wormley Hotel conference.

The story about Baker is an old one, and his dispatch was published in Western papers some months ago. The truth is that Baker was at the time hanging about Washington with no visible time langing about Washington with no visible means of support, and vicked up here and there crumbs of information which gave him some insight into the drift of political events. The result of his enterprise was embodied in the dispatch in question, which contained nothing except what a hundred other people in Washington might have written at the same time. The subsequent appointment of Baker to a special agency in the Post Office Department is not very creditable to Judge Key or those through whose influence he got his place; but it is possible that the character of the man was not so well known in the Post Office Department as in some outside circles.

MR. MATTHEWS SUBPŒNAED. THE SENATOR RETICENT ABOUT HIS INTENTIONS-WHAT WILL BE DONE IF HE REFUSES TO OBEY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ter Committee peremptorily directing Senator Stanley Matthews to appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and give testimony was served upon the Senator at 1 o'clock to-day. He subsequently declined to say whether he should obey the subporns or not; but the general belief in Washington tonight is that he will pay no attention whatever to it. If he does not appear, the committee will nate to anthorize him to obey the subpona, and this resolution the committee will attempt to pass under the operation of the previous question.

Senator Matthews is probably acting with deliberation in this matter, but his refusal to testify is not by any means universally approved by the Republicans. It has been the almost universal custom of Senators and Representatives to appear before committees and give testimony whenever they have received an intimation that their presence is desired. Senator Patterson of New-Hampshire, Vice-President Colfax, and many others, have submitted to exami-Colfax, and many others, have submitted to examination by House committees within the past few years, when they were accussed of acts much more questionable in their character than any in which senator Matthews seems to have been involved. At the same time, if Senator Matthews persists in his refusal, the Senate, which is very jealous of its privileges, will undoubtedly sustain him, and there the matter will have to rest.

REQUESTS TO BE EXCUSED. THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COM-

MITTEE EXPRESS A DESIRE NOT TO SERVE.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- It was reported to-day that Senator Edmunds, on account of ill health, would decline to serve on the Matthews Committee on seven, but he announced no such purpose in the Senate. The three minority members of the committee, however, asked to be excused. First, Senator Davis, of Illinois, begged the Senate to excuse him from service on account of ill-health, private business and the remoteness of his residence from the seat of Government. His request was promptly granted. Next, Senator Whyte asked a similar indulgence, which was granted because of sickness in his family, which required his attendance at home. Finally Senator Jones, of Florida, said he hoped the Senate would excase him, also, as he lived a great distance from Washington, and his business at home imperatively demanded his attention. He was also excused. The Democrats seem to have thought that Senator Ferry, President protem, ought to have consulted their side before choosing from their number; and it is possible there have here some sensitiveness forth because Senmay have been some sensitiveness felt because Ser tors Thurman and Bayard had, according to report, been first offered the appointments. During the afternoon Senator Allison moved to reconsider the tote, by which the Senators were excused, and as this motion was agreed to without opposition or remark from the gentlemen themselves, it would seen to indicate that the matter had been arranged, and that the labors of the committee would not be great. This is the current opinion to-night. The committee will meet for organization to-morrow.

SENATOR HILL'S DISCLOSURE. EX-CONFEDERATES SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN ON THE MDE OF ORDER, AND NORTHERN MEN ON THAT

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, June 10 .- The conference at Wormley's Hotel, which the opponents of President Hayes, both in the Republican party and out of it, have been pursuing so long, has been suddenly dropped into the background where, it belongs, by the announcement of Senator Hill that forty-two ex-Confederate members of Congress pledged themselves to each other, several weeks before the connce, to see that the count for President was

legally ended, and that they did this to avert civil The awkward thing for the Potter Committee to fate in pursuing this matter further now is that the committee must make perfectly clear the fact at the plans and movements of the Tilden Demcrats, most of whom were from the North, were ighly understood by the Southern Democrats be revolutionary, and to involve anarchy and

count, will be found fully to bear out the statement now made by Scuator Hill. It will be found that about the number of forty-two Southern Democrats stood together for at least two weeks before the Wormley's Hotel conference

took place, in resisting every motion that was essentially one of delay, and that just about this same antifilibustering vote followed the date of that conference. General interest is manifested in Washington this evening to see General Hill's list, and also to learn what course the Democrats will pursue when they catch forty-two members of their own party in what they have been pleased to denounce as an

The truth about the conference at Wormley's Hotel is that it affected and could affect only four or five votes. Just about the time it was held some of the Louisiana Democrats became a little slarmed about the prospect of having the troops withdrawn from their State either by President Grant or under the new Administration, when it should be inaugurated. They therefore undertook to bring to bear, not only upon the friends of General Grant, but also upon those of Governor Hayes, all the influence they could command; the result of this effort was the now famous conference at Wormley's Hotel. If these Democrats had not obtained the assurances which were given them on that occasion, five or six of them might have voted with the filibusters; but they did not have it in their power to change the general result, that having been determined by the pledge which Schator Hill now discloses. __

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

A DEBATE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS. AN EPISODE IN WHICH THE PARAMOUNT NATURE OF STATE ALLEGIANCE IS EXCITEDLY ASSERTED.

Washington, June 10.-The House made satisfactory progress with the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill to-day, until it reached those paragraphs providing for appropriations for the continuance of work upon public buildings. Then every Representative in whose district there is an incomplete public building, many Republicans who believe that the present is a favorable time for the completion of public buildings, and the demagogues of the House who advocate apprepriations of public money for the purpose of relieving distressed labor, joined hands in an attempt to increase the amount allowed in each of these cases. Nearly the whole afternoon was spent in a debate, ostensibly upon an amendment to increase the appropriation for the Government buildings at Atlanta, but really on the general subject of liberal allowances for public works; the arguments partaking of the views of the three classes of Representatives who spoke.

The House agreed by a decided majority to the amendment increasing the appropriation for the Atlanta building, and the prospect is that a similar increase will be made in the appropriation for

each other building. One of the most striking episodes of the discussion occurred during a five minutes' speech made by Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, who was a member of Congress before the war, and an active secessionist. He announced his opposition to appropriations for public buildings, because, he said, his State never received any of the benefits from them.

Mr. Charles Foster asked Mr. Singleton why he did not remain in the Union in 1860.

Mr. Singleton replied, with a good deal of excitement, that his State called him and he obeyed. He hould always obey the voice of his State, whether

should always obey the voice of his State, whether in peace or in war.

"Do you," said Mr. Foster, "consider your allegiance to your State or to the General Government now paramount?"

To this Mr. Singleton replied, "My highest allegiance is due to the State of Mississippi."

Some members of the Appropriations Committee are suggesting to-night that it will be wise to move a suspension of the rules to-morive or next day and pass the Sandry Civil Appropriation Bill as it came from the committee, without allowing amendments to be made to it. If the combination for increasing the allowances for public buildings which made its appearance to-day holds together, this plan will not succeed.

A General Press dispatch says Representative Schleicher states that the Committee on Public probably report the fact to the House during its | Buildings and Grounds will make a favorable report session to-morrow, with a resolution requesting the on his bill appropriating \$40,000,000, to be raised n 4 per cent bonds, for completing the public buildings of the country. He has prepared a statement showing that this would not only give employment to many mechanics, but would be an economical measure to the Government, as at least 10 per cent of that amount is now paid for the rent of private buildings for public purposes. In view of the tenor of debates on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the House, Mr. Schleicher is confident that his bill will pass the House.

> THE ARMY BILL YET IN SUSPENSE. THE REPUBLICANS ALLOW A CONFERENCE UPON IT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEINENE.

Washington, June 10 .- Some of the Democrats who are opposed to the House plan for reorganizing and reducing the Army say that the Republican managers made a mistake this morning in allowing the Democrats to secure a vote of non-concurrence upon the Senate amendments to this bill. If the question had been put on those amendments, they ssy, concurrence might have been secured upon every one of them by five or six majority. On the other hand, the Republicans say that they allowed the bill to go to a conference committee because it had been suggested to them privately that Mr. Hewitt, the Democratic manager of the bill, would probably surrender nearly every point of difference between the House and Senate, and because it would be more agreeable to him to have the questions at issue settled in this way than by a direct vote in the House to-day. One thing is very certain, none of the special Army legislation proposed by the Military and Appropriations Committees of the House will be passed during the present ses-

AN EXPECTED RULING. REPORT THAT SPEAKER RANDALL WILL ACT AGAINST TWO BILLS CONTAINING SUBSIDIES. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNEJ

Washington, June 10.-It is expected that after the morning hour to-morrow a motion will be made to suspend the rules and go to the Speaker's table. After executive communications are disposed of, the first business in order will be the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill, and the next the Post Route Bill. Speaker Randall has intimated to-day that he will sustain a point of order sending both these measures to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A ruling of this kind would be contrary to his previous action during the present session, and in opposition to the will of the House, as expressed when Mr. Garfield reported a new rule, the operation of which would be the same as the action Mr. Randall is reported now to contemplate. If such a ruling should be sustained, it would probably defeat not only the two bills mentioned, but also the River and Harbor Bill, which will be amended in important particulars before it is disposed of by the Senate. If Mr. Randall sustains the point of order, an appeal will be taken to the House, and a vigorous attempt will take place to sustain the appeal.

STEAMSHIP SUITS AT NEW-YORK. A BILL TO SAVE \$1,000,000 TO THE CITY'S TREASURY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The House during the evening session to-night passed the bill recommended by Controller Kelly, of New-York City, legalizing the collection of head money from the steamship companies which land emigrants in New-York. Suits for sums amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,000,000 have already been begun by the steamship companies since the decision of the Supreme Court that the collection of the money by State authority was unconstitutional. If this bill passes the Senate the suits will all be withdrawn. The steamship companies have no equitable claim Notwit the city and others looking solely to delay in the they paid it to the Commissioners of Emigration, attests. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878.

THE KIMMEL BILL. AN INCONCLUSIVE MEETING OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

they in turn had collected it from the passengers whom they brought.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The Democrats of the House Committee on the Judiciary, after considerweeks, concluded to make an adverse report on the Kimmel Bill, and the memorial of the Maryland Legislature. Mr. J. Proctor Knott is understood to have prepared the document, which plainly sets forth that the title of President Hayes cannot be assailed on account anything that happened previous to his inauguration. This subject was first brought to the attention of the full committee at one of its meetings late last week, and the discussion of it was continued to-day without a conclusion being reached. Reports were circulating at the Capitol to-day that the Democrats of the committee are not so united in their support of Mr. Knott's report, and especially that part of it referring to President Hayes's title, as they were a few days ago, before the Potter Committee began its so-called exposures, and before some of Mr. Til-den's friends arrived in Washington and made known his wishes. The committee will have an-other meeting for the consideration of the same subject to-morrow morning, when a vote on the subject to-morrow morning, when a vote on the subject may be reached.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE 3-65 DISTRICT BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10, 1878. The following is the full text of the proision concerning District of Columbia 3-65 bonds, as finally agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress, and made part of the "Permanent Government Bill," which

now goes to the President for his approval: now goes to the President for his approval:

Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the Interest on the 3-45 bonds of the District of Commbialissued in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved June 29, 1874, when the same shall become due and payable; and all amounts so paid shall be credited as a part of the appropriation for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District of Columbia, as herefolory provided.

Congress is required to appropriate annually 50 per cent of the amount necessary to defrny the expenses of the District Government during each year.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT. The adoption by the Senate to-day and by the House last Saturday of the report of the committee the prompt completion of that structure in accordance with the modified design prepared by Mr. Larkin R. Mead, and adopted by the Monument Society last year. The Scante receded from its amendment which provided that after the expenditure of \$36,000 to strengthen the foundation, no further expenditures should be made o any portion of the \$200,000 appropriated by the art of August, 1870, without further authorization by Con-August, 1870. Without person announces of gress. The bill, as finally passed, therefore, silows the Monument Society not only to devote the specified portion of the fund to giving absolute stability to the foundation, but to bush the whole work to completion as rapidly as possible.

The Southern Memorial Association, composed of men who served in the Confederate Army, will decornie the graves of their comrades at Arlington and other cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington on Thursday next. The association will be joined in the eersimply of prayer by the Rev. Dr. Harrison, chaplain of the House of Representatives, the reasting of a poem written by Miss Annie Weilett, and the decoration of the graves.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, June 10, 1878.
The Washington County National Bank, of Greenwich, N. Y., and the Pirst National Each of Dalius, Texas, have been placed in the hands of receivers by the Acting-Controller of the Carrency. Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, the mother of Mrs. Surratt.

who was executed in this city in 1995, died near Surrattsville, Prince George Caunty, Maryland, on the 7th instant, eighty-eight years of age. A change of time, by which forty-nine hours are saved effect on the Virginia Midland Route and its Southern

day resumed consideration of the Coroin-Butler contest, but came to no conclusion. Another meeting will be

called, with a view of disposing of the case before the close of the present sersion. The House Judiciary (Committee te-Jar agreed to report favorably Representative Lapham's bill to provide upon the capital employed by any person in the business of banking which come within the principles of the de-cision made by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Balley, collect s, against Clark and others.

The committee of conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill have held several meetings, Judicial Appropriation Ed have held several meetings, and are confident of reconciling all the differences be tweeff the two Houses without rough further difficulty. The indications how point to a general concurrence by the Senate conferers in the House provisions reducing the grades and compensations of a large proportion of the clerks in the Executive D-partments.

A telegram to the Internal Revenue Commissioner re-

ports that the storekreper of a distillery in the Austin (Texas) District had been mobbed and forced to resign. A former storekeeper was in collusion with the proprie-A former storage as a constant of the distiller, who is the cause of the trouble, will require a force of ten men for fourteen days, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will authorize their coplayment.

ROANOKE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY-AN EXCEPTION-ALLY SUCCESSFUL CAREER-ORATORICAL PRIZE CONTESTS. SALEM, Va., June 10.-Roanoke College is

now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. The town of Salem is situated in the beautiful Roanoke Valley, and is the centre of the mineral spring region of Southwest Virginia; there being no less than seven watering places within a radius of thirty miles. In this town is Roanoke College, chartered in 1853, and placed under the care of a self-perpetuating board of trus-Notwithstanding the disadvantages surrounding its beginning and the difficulties encountered during the war and since in the poverty of the South, Roanoke has still advanced to a high degree of pros open during the four years of civil war; it being the only The students in attendance during the session just clos ing represent fifteen States and the Indian Territory. The college owis a library of 16,000 volumes, and a very large and interesting mineral cabinet. The buildings consist of three brick edifices of three stories cacit. The corner-stone of a new building for the library, misseum and public exercises will be laid on Commencement Day,

erday at 11 a. m., the baccalaureate sermon was Yesterday at 11 a.m., the baccalaureate sermon was delivered before the graduating class by the Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., recently paster of the Old South Churen, of Hoston. The speaker selected as an text Jeremian ix., 23, 24. The Rev. Professor J. I. Miller, A. M., Principal of the Staunton Female Seminary, Virginia, delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian Association last night. To-night the Town Hall was crowded to witness the centest for the Sigma-Chi Gold Medal in Oratory. The contestants appeared in the following order:

ollowing order: Junius B. French, Texas, "The Reformation." Harry Chawberlain, Alabama, "The Spirit of Intellect." W. H. Shahan, West Virginia, "The Tyrauny of Public

Opinion."
H. W. Delaplane, Ohio, "Man: A Pendulum Twixt a Smile and a Tear."
J. A. Brown, Tennessec, "The Influence of Chivalry." The committee of five judges declared that the medal was won by W. H. Shahan, of West Virginia.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 .- The latest election returns show conclusively that the Republican State ticket has been elected. F. R. Hines, the Republican candidate for Congress, has been defeated by at least 500 majority. The Legislature, on joint ballot, will have a Democratic majority of 10; there being 50 Democrats, 36 Republicans and 4 Independents.

FALL RIVER MILL OPERATIVES IDLE. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 10 .- About half the mills in this city have stopped for this week. Among those running are the Annawan, Metacomet, Fall River Print Works, Weetamoe, Mechanic's, Slade, Os-borne, Shove, Barnard, Durfee, Davol, Crescent and Pocassett Mills. The last three do not make print cloths Notwithstanding nearly one-half of the operatives of the city are idle, there are a very small number upon the THE GERMAN CRISIS.

DISSOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION. PRINCE BISMARCK'S PROPOSAL TO COME BEFORE

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL TO-DAY-GREAT POPU-

The German Federal Council will deliberate to-day on Prince Bismarck's proposal to dissolve the Reichstag and have new elections held in July. He expects that the new Reichstag will enable him to repress Socialism as well as to pass the fiscal measures which were rejected at the last session. The Emperor William is considerably better. The circumstances attending the defeat of the anti-socialist bill are described in the letter appended.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM RECOVERING. MARKED SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT-THE EMPEROR

MUCH STRONGER.

BERLIN, Monday, June 10, 1878. An official bulletin issued this evening says: Since morning there has been a real advance toward improvement in the Emperor's condition. He sat up in an arm-chair for eight hours. He feels materially stronger, and his appetite is better."

PRINCE BISMARCK HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS. THE LIBERALS OFFOSED TO DISSOLUTION. BERLIN, Monday, June 10, 1878.

The Liberal newspapers regret the proposed dissolution of the Reichstag. They profess to believe that a Liberal majority will again be returned to Parliament, more than ever determined to resist the reactionary policy; whereas if the present Parliament were ed, and a definite bill against Socialistic agitation and lawlessness submitted, the majority would accept it, and thus save the country from reactionary and Ultramoutane experiments. from reactionary and Ultramoutane experiments. The Government does not share the belief that the Liberal majority will be received. Prince Illismarck evidently counts upon a thorough political revolution, which will enable thin not only to prosecute the campaign against the Democrats, but to carry those measures of economic and domestic policy which he endeavoyed to put through the Reichstag by a transaction with the National Liberals at the time Herr Benningsen's entry into the Campet was talked of.

SEARCHING FOR CONSPIRATORS IN PARIS.
PARIS, Monday, June 10, 1878.

The Temps learns that the French police, complying with a request of the German Government, made a descent Saturday on the houses of several Germans in Paris who were suspected of complicity in the crime of Dr. Nobiling. Two persons were arrested, detained some hours, and released. The police are satisfied that no indications of conspiracy exist.

BISMARCK AND SOCIALISM.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT BILL-SEVERAL PARTIES UNITED AGAINST IT-THE LIBERALS OF-POSED TO GIVING THE ADMINISTRATION ARBI-TRARY POWERS

London, May 25.—Prince Bismarck has his

own way of quieting disagreeable people, and those who may happen to hold opinious which might give him trouble. It is method of dealing with the Ultramontanes and with a troublesome church has become a matter of history, and now he appears to be trying his hand upon here and on the Continent who have ventured assume that the recent attempt on Emperor's life has nothing to do with the Prince's action. This may or may not be the case, but I am aroud there is at least a coincidence about the The whole of the German Liberals were against succeeded by a large majority in patting an end to the measure. The majority was most diverse in its character; it seems to have been made up of all the parties of discontent with Prince Bismarck's policy who find a hearing in the German Parliament. The numbers

about by any desire on the part of German Liberals to traternise unduly with the extreme Socialistic party, though considering that three-quarters of are rapidly gaining ground among students and the younger generation of Germans, they might have been forgiven for attempting to daily with a force party. It seems to have been on general con-siderations that the German Liberals joined the opposition. They urged the inexpediency of special legislation dealing with a political force of the kind which is found among the Socialists; they said that the laws as at present existing are ample and sufficient to repress any undue and dangerous outbursts; and, re than all, they objected to place in the hands of the Government a summary power to silence any speaker or to repress any journal which it might choose to assume was advocating Socialist doctrines. This acion will be fully justified when it is remembered that Socialism in Germany does not represent any very clearly defined set of opinions. It might become a very difficult task to say where a man ceased to be a Liberal and began to come under the obnexious designation of a Socialist. Certain sets of thinkers who are described here as Radicals are frequently included in the term, and it is not hard to see that the Liberal party should fear to place more power

in the hands of the Government.
Several references were made in the debate to the ommune of Paris, and the vision of the terrible destruction which was wrought by that organization was alro tly dangled before the eyes of the Reichstag, but this move had no success. The representatives of the people were unable to see any immediate danger of any uch a rising, and, moreover, they were wise enough to show ow an unscrupulous ministry could use these powers o its own ends. Freedom of thought is a precious herituge which the Germans have learned to prize. Still, perhaps it was only characteristic of Prince Bismarck that he should attempt to deal with the matter in this summary way. He has faile |, and it is interesting to watch how he will seek to retrieve his failure. Whether he will let the matter rest where it is, or whether he will seek to put his ideas in another form and try their effect on a new Parliament. A general election in Germany would nardly be favorable to the Federation Policy. At ho period since the war has the various forces which go to make up German discentent with Prince Bismarck and his policy been so strong, and it is probable that if he followed the close of the present Parliament by a dissolution, the Chancellor would have to encounter a defeat at the polls which would be for more hamiliating than his defeat in the Parliament. The Socialists, moreover, are likely to be more united than on the last occasion, and it is quite possible that they would make a very decided effort to repay Prince Bismarck for his attacks on them. hardly be favorable to the Federation Policy. At no

SPEECHES AT A SOCIALIST PICNIC. WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WILL DO IF THEY FAIL AT THE BALOT-BOX - SOME REMARKABLE VIEWS

ON GERMANY'S CONDITION. The proposed procession of the Socialists esterday was given up, and in its place a picnic was ld at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-third-st., near Secondave. Even the march from the hall to the picnic grounds, which had been arranged, was abanioned on account of the weather. Nevertheless there was a large number in attendance in the afternoon and was a large number in attendance evening, probably not far from 5,000 in all. Late in the afternoon dancing and other amusements ceased for a time, and the crowd gathered in the hall and in the park to listen to the remarks of Isaac Bennett and

George Winter. Mr. Bennett said the Socialists had been Mr. Beunett said the Socialists had been miarepresented by the press and the puppit. It was asserted that they were working to destroy, and should be crushed out. He said they were not working to destroy but to build up a government for the people and by the people. They did not propose to effect this by armed organizations throughout the country, but by public education. They proposed to go on peaceably, and claim their rights through the ballot-box. If they should be hindered from doing this, as seemed the aim of the disenfranchising scheme, which required a property qualification for voters, they would look for their rights clsewhere, and would then show that they were rully prepared, perhaps to a greater extent than was generally known. Mr. Bennett spoke at some length both in the Assembly Hooms and in the park, confining his remarks mainty to the purposes of the party. His

words were not such as to occasion any undue excite ment.

George Winter spoke in German. The weaker and poorer persons, he said, were always despised and oppressed. The small tradesmen was constantly oppressed by the large capitalist who drove him to bankruptey. The unemployed, who were called tramps, beggars, not finally bandits, were not responsible for the condition in which they were placed. In Germany Bismarck had leagued himself with the large capitalists, and with them was annihilating the middle classes and the laborers. He alided humself with Russian knout rule, and then threw the blame of the effects of this horrible system upon the Social Democrates. Under the present system of inbor all small business concerns would soon be crowded out of existence by monopolists, and the laboring classes would become more and more dependent upon capitalists. To prevent these evils a reform in the labor system was indispensable, and hence the Social Democrate demanded the adoption of rules to regulate labor. They demanded that all children under sixteen years of age should be prolibited from working in factories, and they justised upon the vigulation of female labor in factories. The cighthout system mast be enforced in order to promove civilization among the working classes, and to abolish the great difference that existed between the rich and the poor. Of course these reforms alome would not solve all the questions between capital and labor. The people would come to the concasion that more laws in regard to these matters were necessary; and this would lead them to a true socialism, which meant that the Government must regulate the social affairs of the people.

After the speeches gancing was resumed and kept up until a late hour. Next Szturday evening a mass meeting will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, when it is stated that the position of the Socialist party in regard to the attempted assussination of the Emperor of Germany will be discussed. President Bartnoime clatins that the Socialists were not at a

words were not such as to occasion any undue excite

A VISIT TO JUSTUS SCHWAB. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DORSHEIMER'S DESIRE TO

LEARN THE VIEWS OF THE SOCIALISTS. Citizen Justus Schwab keeps a dirty, narow beer saloon in First-st., on the East Side. Often brought before the police, in one way or another, he has again been made prominent, this time by Lieuteaant-Governor Dorsheimer, who paid him a visit on Saturday. The reporter who walked in the Lieutenant-Governor's ootsteps yesterday afternoon, did not find Citizen Schwab in his saloon. This was a basement-room, possibly ten feet wide, dingy in front, and very modest in its claims to cleantiness. Three men, of more intelli-gence than ord nary laborers, sat at a table. They bore the ican and hungry look of curbstone philosophers. Their pockets were well stocked with newspapers, some of pockets were well stocked with newspapers, some of them very dirty and much worn. "Our forefathers stood up for their rights and maintained them," re-marked one of the three, lord enough to be heard by anybody in the room. "When they say we shan't do it any now—that's what galls a man's spirit," said another, in a pullosophic tone, further along in the conversation. "Is Mr. Schwao in it" was asked of the sleek German behind the par. The three men at the table surveyed the reporter from head to foot, and suspended conversa-tion to listen.

"When can be be found?"

"Call to norrow at cleven."

"Wou't be be at home this evening?"

"Not before midnight, and then he won't care to see anybody," answered the bar-tender with a wink, and a playful suggestion implying that Citzen Schwab would in all probability come home in a wheelbarrow. "No, he will not be prepared to confer with anybody before in-morrow," said a spare, thoughtful man with a red nose.

is will not be propared to couler with anybody before all-morrow," said a spare, thoughtful man with a red hose.

"Is it true that Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer called upon Mr. Schwab on Saturday ?"

"Every word of it," reclied the bar-tender, with a score of the importance attaching to the visit. "He came is with that man Page and sait down at their table back there. Schwab talked with him for about an hour."

"Are you sure it was Mr. Dorsheimer?"

"Are you sure it was Mr. Dorsheimer?"

"Are you sure it had oback sice watskers. No doubt alter, and the bar-tender made an eloquest motion with its arms; "then he had oback sice watskers. No doubt alter, and the bar-tender made an eloquest motion with its arms; "then he had oback sice watskers. No doubt alter, a suppose," and the bar-tender grinned.

Two weeks ago, it is stated, kingman Page visited Insaus Scawab and professed an interest in the latter's views on Sacialism. One day last week Mr. Page reappared and told Schwab that the Lieutenaut-Governor would be peased to save a call from him. The dignified Schwab trapiled that If Mr. Dorsheimer cared to take with him he could do so by visiting the saloon. This position was applained by Schwab's anderents. Once more Mr. Page appeared, and brought word that Mr. Dorsheimer would like the honor of an interview with more Mr. Page appeared, and brought word that Mr. Dorsheimer would like the honor of an interview with the Citizen Schwab at the saloon on Standay. Falthuil to the appointment the Lieutomant-Governor presented himself to Citizen Schwab at the success of Standay. Falthuil to the appointment the Lieutomant-Governor presented himself to Citizen Schwab at the success of the lieutomant-diovernor presented himself to Citizen Schwab at the success of the lieutomant-diovernor presented himself to Citizen Schwab at the success of the lieutomant-diovernor presented himself to Citizen Schwab at the success of the lieutomant-diovernor presented himself to Citizen Schwab at the success of the lieutomant-diovernor pres

the ballot-hox, and referred, in regretful speech, to the attacks on the German Emperor.

Mr. Schwab said there was provocation for the act, but true Socialists dad not approve of violence or assassination. In reply to inquiries, Schwab said something about the organization and strength of the Socialist party in the East and the West, where some of their local nomines were elected at the last election. Mr. Dorsheimer broached the advisability of the Socialists coalescing with some political party. But Mr. Schwab frowned upon these overtures, doctaring that the Socialists were sure to win in the end and could not be bought. They we all have nothing whatever to do with the Democrats, Republicans or Greenback men, and would assuredly run an independent tiexet.

Mr. Dorsheimer says he visited Schwab, not to make overtures to the Socialists, but out of curiosity, to see what Schwab was like and to learn their views. He thought it was not right for the inper classes to ignore these people without making an effort to comprehend their amos. He thought schwab was not so black as he had been painted, and that he was not the max to counsel bloodshot. He was moderate in sentiment, and talked cloquently of the hardships and discontent of the people, and said nothing to indicate any intention of an uprising. The eight-hour law is now the prime subject of discussion among them. Schwab would make it ideal for a liaborer to work more than eight hours out of the twenty-four, or for an employer to exact more than eight hours' work. So far as could be learned from thin, he had no knowledge of any intended railroad strike in the West, and did not favor greenback money.

THE PHILADELPHIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA. PHILADELPHIA, June 10.-The annual reratta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club was held to-day, and return, a distance of twenty-six miles. Strong head winds and tide prevailed during the run up to the buoy, and out of the thirty beats that started only twelve sailed properly over the course, several capsized, but the unjority put back before completing a quarter of the distance. The David H. Schuyler and Chris Faunce, thirdelass beats, led the fleet at the first mile point, and the two had a sharp race to the fluish, the Schuyler winning by 150 yards. The prizes were awarded to the George Heff and Whiton H. Thomas, of the first class, Charles W. Mecke and Joseph H. Leary, of the second class, and the David H. Schuyler and Chris Faunce, of the third class. and return, a distance of twenty-six miles. Strong

OPENING OF THE HUNTER TRIAL.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 10-. The trial of Benjamin Hunter, for the murder of Benjamin M. Armstrong on the 23d of last January, was opened here to-Counsel for the defence desired to withdraw the piea of not guilty and moved to quash the indictment on the ground that, although the fatal blow was struck in New-Jersey, the victim died in Pennsylvania, so that the accused could only be tried in New-Jersey for assault and battery with intent to kill. After speeches on both sides regarding this point the Court overruled the motion to quash and the lury was selected. Prosecutor Jenkins then delivered the opening argument, after which the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

AN ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND. ALBANY, June 10 .- On motion of Mr. Jos. W. Russell, and the Attorney-General consenting thereto. Judge Westbrook this afternoon granted an order directing the receiver of the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York to pay the depositors a dividend of 20 per cent. This is the first dividend ordered thus far. There are no other creditors beside the depositors.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF IDAHO. San Francisco, June 10 .- A dispatch from Boise City says: " Citizens here were raised to a high state of exultation yesterday afternoon, by the receipt of a telegram to the effect that the President had ap-pointed John P. Hoyt Governor of Idaho."

THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE. ALBANY, June 10 .- The Argus to-morrow will announce the appointment by Governor Robinson of Samuel Hand, of Albany, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeais, in place of William F. Allen, deceased.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10.—Michael Kearns's two boys fell into the sewer at Adama, last Saturday, and Willie, age three, was drowned.

POITSVILLE, Penn., June 10.—A young woman, Kalle Yeager, was arrested in Germaniows, in this county, yeaterstay, charged with the nurder of her child last April, BUFFALO, June 10.—Eight of the Allegheny Valley Staircad cars, recently attached by the sheriff, were stolen from the Lake Shore and Michigan Ratiroad yards early this morning.

morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—Mrs. Jeanette Putnam, who killed her paramour with a shotgun, at Foster, last
spring, was discharged from custody to-day, the Grand Jury
having returned no indictment. naving returned to indictment.

San Francisco, June 10.—John H. Snow, chief mate of the ship Thomas M. Reed, which arrived here to day, was arrested on a charge of mardering about a year ago, in China, the second mate of the ship O. P. Whitmore, of Baltimere.

more.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—This evening, while a social party was in progress at the house of Mrs. Relige, at New Kurk and Morry sta, the first floor gave way and precipitated thirty or forte children into the cellar. A few of the children were hurt, but none daugerously.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

THE REPRESENTATIVES ASSEMBLIEJ. GRAND PALACE PREPARED FOR THEM-MEHEMET

ALI TO BE ONE OF THE OTTOMAN PLENIPOTEN-TIARIES.

The European Congress occasions lively interest in Europe. At Berlin, the Radiziwell Palace is being prepared on a scale of great splendor for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries. The representative of the Ottoman Empire is of the Greek race and a Christian. Mehemet Ali, who will act with him is a Prussian. He was in command of the Turkish Army during part of the war. Prince Gortschakoff is to attend the Con-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS. THE RADZIWELL PALACE DECORATED WITH GREAT TASTE-TURKEY TO BE REPRESENTED BY A CHRISTIAN AND A PRUSSIAN.

BERLIN, Monday, June 10, 1878. In the Radziwell Palace, which has been newly occupied by Prince Bismarck, the work of preparing rooms for the meeting of the Congress is actively go ing on. The arrangements of the interior are as follows: A grand staircase ascends to a vestibute, which leads to a room set apart for the secretaries of the Congress. This room opens into the hall of the Congress, which is fitted up in magnificent style. This saloon is imposing in dimensions and very tastefully decorated. The carpet is of a light color with a large admixture of gold. In the centre of the ball is a table shaped like a horse-shoe, at the middle of which, on the outer side, is placed the pres-idential sent of Prince Bismarck: On one side of the sa-loon, near the secretaries chamber, are two conference rooms, to which the members of the Congress may retire for consultation. On the other side is a buffet which opens upon the garden and colonhade.

THE OTTOMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Monday, June 10, 1878. Carathéodori, who has been raised to the grade of Pasha and appointed Calef Pienipotentiary in the Berlin Congress, is a pure Greek and a Christian. He has been Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs throughout the late complications, and is the author of most of the State documents on the subject issued from the Turkish Foreign Office during the period designated. The appointment of a Caristian as the first and a Prussian (Mehemet Ali) as the second plenipotentiary, is unprecedented in the history of the Porte, and is regarded as a clever move on the part of the Inriks to demonstrate the equality of all the Ottoman subjects under the new Constitution.

PRINCE GORISCHAKOFF GONE TO BERLIN. Prince Gortschakoff, accompanied by Barons Jomini and Fredericks and several secretaries, left St. Petersburg for Berlin to-day. Count Schouvaloff and Prince d'Oubril started for that city last night. Count Corti, the Imina Plenipotentiary to the Congress, started for Berlin to-day.

MUSSULMAN APPEALS FOR AID.

Pressing demands reach Constantinople from the Pomak Camp on the Rhodope Mountains, for aid in be-Russians and Bulgarians. The leaders of the insurrec tion beg that competent persons be sent to administer relief to the sick and starving; and also to see that the country is not in arms against any power, but is only defending itself against Bulgarian violence. They ask whether it is not possible for England to do something to put a stop to the outrages.

A Berlin telegram says that the appointment of M. Rosetti, President of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, as Acting Premier during M. Bratiano's absence at the Berlin Congress, has created a bitter feeling against Rosmanta and Prince Charles, because Rosetti is a well-known Social &t-Democrat agitator.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, Monday, June 10, 1878. Special dispatches from Constantinople published in The Daily News this morning, to the effect that the Sultan had lost his head and that a change of sovereign was imminent, proved to have been delayed in transmission, and are a week old. Later telegrams say nothing of such

Osman Pasha has been appointed Marshal of the Palace. He retains the command of the army for the defence of Constantinople. Said Effendi, chief of the military household of the Sultan, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN. TWO WHITE MEN AND EIGHT INDIANS REPORTED KILLED-GENERAL HOWARD AND MORE TROOPS

EXPECTED TO-DAY.

San Francisco, June 10 .- A Boise City dispatch says a messenger has just arrived at Silver City from Captain Harper's command, who brings news that only O. H. Purdy and Chris Stender were killed in the fight on Saturday afternoon last. Newcomb, one of the men reported killed, states that no less than eight Indians were killed; but as the Indians had possession of the field, no bodies were found. W. W. Hastings, who was reported missing, turned up all right yesterday morning. Reinforcements were sent forward from Silver City and another fight was expected to take place yesterday. A considerable body of Indians was seen Saturday night near Cold Spring Station, sixty five miles that Indians are continually passing across the stage road and across Suake River, between Big Camas Prairie and the scene of hostilities in Owyhee County. General Howard is expected at Boise City on Tuesday and a column of troops from the West will arrive a day later. The Indians will probably make their first stand in the Juniper Mountain region, but it is evident that only a portion of their fighting force is there, and that they will also remain in the lava beds until dislodged or forced to surrender.

forced to surrender.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: "General Howard, who is now at Fort Walla Walla, en route to Boise City, telegraphs as follows: 'Reports from General Wheaton represent some Bannocks as appearing in the vicinity of Salmon River, and the people are ficeing to Mount Idaho,"

THE SHOSHONES PEACEABLE. THIRTY LODGES COMING INTO ROSE FORKS AGENCY

-MASSACRES BY BANNOCKS. WASHINGTON, June 10 .- The Indian Office

nas received the following: Rose Fonks, Idaho, June 7.—Three Sheshone Indians came in last night. They report Captain Jim with thirty lodges of Shoshones en route from Camas Prairie to the lorges of Shoshones en ronte from Camas Fri-frie to the agency. The hostiles, consisting of Bannocks, Piutes and other Indians , re in strong force in the lava bedson Shake River near Gaines Ferry. Three white men were killed on Camas Prairie, and two women were killed at King Hill and a ranch was burned. The hostiles want to fight. I will require additional supplies to subsist Indians who come in.

DANIELSON, Agent.

MASSACRES IN UTAH. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 10 .- Three or

four men have killed on Goose Creek, about forty miles north of Terrace, Utah, by Indians, and most of the ranchmen in that vicinity have come into Terrace and Ketton, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. A small force of infantry leaves here to-day for those stations, as considerable alarm prevails along the railroad. Two companies of cavairy left Corinne, Utab, yesterday, for Ross Fork, Idailo. Nearly all the Bannock Indians have left their reservations near Fort Hall. ranchmen in that vicinity have come into Terrace and

QUAKER CITY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 .- The fifth annual PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The first annual open regatta, given by Rear-Commodore Paul Klots, of the Quaker City Yacht Club, took place on the Delaware to-day. The course was from Chester to Cheery Island Buoy and return, a distance of twenty-two miles. The winning boats were as follows, rounding the home-buoy at the time specified: First class—Minerva, 5:081; second class—Stella, 5:25; third class—Bianca, 4:59; fourth class—Stella D. King, 5:23; fifth class—Tidal Wave, 5:28; sixth class—Bella D. King, 5:23.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. MONTREAL, June 10 .- The habilities of E. R.

MONTREAL, June 10.—The Grand Orange Lodge as left the question of a procession here on the 12th of July o the decision of local Orangemen.

MONTREAL, June 10.—Ninety children, under the barge of Mr. Middlemore, arrived here yesterday by steamer NEW-BALTIMORE, N. Y., June 10.—The steamer Annex No. 2 was successfully launched at Meneriy & Co.'s yard here, for the Brooklyn Annex Company, to-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 10.—At an adjourned term of the United states Circuit Court to-day, Judge Waliace presiding, decrees were entered against the owners of the Denon-neld patent, against seven mili-owners of Rochester.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Bible Christian Church, founded in 1817, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, who came with a small band of pilgrims of the Hible Christian Church from England, celebrated his sixtieth anniversary.

MONTHEAL, June 10.—Lord Dufferin has pre-acated Captain Culver, of the Barlow Greys of St. Albans, VL to company of thick took port in the review here the Queen's birthday), with a volume as a test when the wint The book is accompanied with a kind letter, staining that the Governor-descriptional written Her Majesty, acquaining her of the Irlendiy spirit with which an American corps joined the Canadian troops in sauting her birthday.